

## POETRY.

### Earthly and Heavenly Interest.

Ben Adam had a golden coin one day,  
Which he put out at interest with a Jew;  
Year after year awaiting him it lay,  
Until the doubled coin two pieces grew,  
And these two four—so on till people said,  
"How rich Ben Adam is!" and bowed the servile  
Ben Selim had a golden coin that day,  
Which to a stranger asking alms he gave,  
Who went rejoicing on his unknown way—  
Ben Selim died, too poor to own a grave;  
But when his soul reached heaven, angels with pride,  
Showed him the wealth to which his coin had multi-  
plied.

### THE PIMOS AND MARICOPAS.

Judge Allyn, who with Mr. Van Smith, left the Governor's expedition in the lower valley of the Verde, and went to the Pimo villages, has furnished us the annexed interesting account of the country through which he passed, and of the habits and customs of the Pimos and Maricopas:

We parted with the Governor's party on Friday, March 11th, passing down the lower valley of the Verde, on a well worn Indian trail that passes to the right of the Red Granite Mountain, at the junction of the Verde and Salinas, and thence over an imperceptible divide to the Salinas, some six or eight miles below the mouth of the Verde. The lower valley of the Verde is about fifteen miles long, and is all on the west bank of the river. The soil is rich, and lies smoothly rolled out and ready for cultivation. It is not furrowed by the fierce floods that have torn up the bottoms of the upper and more extensive valley, and in it there is no trace of lava; there is an abundance of water, and acequias could be easily constructed to irrigate the whole.

We crossed the Salinas, and the trail led us across the remains of an ancient acequia; at the point where we crossed, it was about fifty feet in width at the top, and twenty or twenty-five feet at the bottom. For two hours and a half we rode along in sight of this aqueduct, and the traces of ruins of the city near it. These traces are many times faint, but always unmistakable; there are no walls left standing, like those of Casa Grande, on the Gila, or those on the Verde above the cañon, which now stand twenty feet high and two and a half feet thick at the top, but we know of no other equally extensive ruins of a city on the continent. A city six or seven miles across, in a straight line, with the known density of an Aztec population, indicates numbers that may well stagger the imagination, and demonstrates that here was the metropolis of the northern race that mustered to drive the Spaniard from Mexico, and save the Aztec dynasty. Beyond these ruins the trail strikes the Salinas again, and then leaves it and crosses in a direct line to the Gila. About midway between the two rivers it crosses a mound that a moment's examination shows is the remains of an ancient adobe or masonry building, divided into apartments and surrounded by an outer wall. It resembles what is called Casa Blanca, at the Pima villages, except that it is much more extensive. From the top of it the eye sweeps over the vast extent of the peninsula between the Gila and Salinas Rivers. The soil is rich, and only needs the moisture of irrigation to be transformed from a desert to a garden. Here is confined nearly a thousand square miles of fertile soil, smoothed out to the hand of the husbandman; and the largest quantity of running water in the Territory. Here was the dense population of the past. Here will be the granary of the future.

The Pima villages are, with slight exceptions, on the south bank of the Gila, and extend along it nearly twenty miles. Casa Blanca is near the centre, and near it is the residence of Mr. White, the Agent of the Pima and Maricopa tribes, to whom we were indebted for many valuable facts about these anomalous and interesting Indians, and whose generous hospitality we gratefully acknowledge. The Pimas and Maricopas number now about seven thousand souls; a census some years since reached six thousand, and they are rapidly increasing. When the Maricopas fled to the protection of the Pimas, they numbered but little over two hundred and fifty souls, and now they reach near to a thousand.

These Indians cultivate the soil, and the past year have raised one million lbs. of wheat; two hundred and fifty thousand lbs. of corn, besides cotton sugar, melons, beans, and other small crops. Since Mr. White's first residence among them, they have quadrupled their production of wheat and corn; and, assured of a permanent market, would increase it almost indefinitely. By the time of harvesting, in June, the flouring mill there will again be in operation, and Pima flour plenty at \$10 per hundred, in a "legal tender."

A more peaceful or industrious community, as a whole, can scarcely be imagined. There is no blood of the white man at their door, and yet the whole southern emigration to California passed through their reservation. After sunset it is so still that it is difficult to realize that you are in the midst of such a body of semi-civilized Indians, and firearms are as useless here as in the most secluded of the villages of the Atlantic States.

The origin of the Pimas is shrouded in the mystery that has, thus far, baffled the research of geologists, into the Hieroglyphically recorded

story of the early days of the Aztec races. Are they Aztecs? Have they degenerated from the races that built Casa Grande, and the giant acequia before alluded to? Or are they slowly emerging from the barbarism of a nomadic race. Or were they serfs to the more lordly race, whose mighty works on the Gila, the Salinas, and the Verde, challenge even now, our admiration, and whose bravery will live as long as Cortez is remembered, or Prescott read. Who can answer? All we know is, that for three hundred years, they have lived here, patient, plodding and industrious, never building a wall, or making an adobe, living or rather sleeping in low Jackall huts, whose entrance always points to the east, with the fidelity of the needle to the pole; waiting for the coming of Montezuma. They have no religion or priesthood, save this sublime faith, and no religious ceremonial unless the harvest dances can be so construed. The Jesuits never at any time got a footing among them. Their form of civil government is simple, and seems adequate to their needs. There are eleven villages, nine principal ones, and two smaller ones attached to others; the villages are under the general management of a Chief Captain, and in some, they have Captains for acequias, for the land and for war. The power of the Nation is vested in a grand council, the young warrior gets the right to sit silently here, by killing a few Apaches, and further success gives him a voice and a vote. The Chieftancy is not hereditary, although the present chief is son of the preceding one; he was appointed before his father's death, at the fathers request, and is now chief in little but name. Murder is punished or rather avenged by the family of the deceased. Theft is common, and does not seem to be punished at all, although the stolen property is reclaimed wherever found. The law of descent is simple, all the land is owned by the women, and they alone inherit to their Mother. A man's personal property is all burned at his death, even to his house, in the belief that it enriches the deceased in the next world.

When a warrior dies, the Nation mourns, and imposing obsequies are performed. After his death, his family take possession of the body, and with a riata or hide rope, tie up the body, passing the riata under the knees, around the neck, drawing the legs up to the chin. It is then buried with the head toward the east, and the grave covered with brush to keep the coyotes off. Four days after, processions are formed at each end of the chain of villages in this order; first women clad simply in the Tapa, or cloth wrapped about the loins; second, warriors in the full panoply of war, lastly, men on horseback in old men, farmers &c. The two processions meet near Casa Blanca, the women part to the right and left, the warriors advance to the front; halt; an old man now grasps a tattered banner attached to a long staff which assists his tottering steps as he advances to the open space, and in trembling accents recounts the virtues of the departed, as he proceeds, a prolonged wail goes up from the assembled Nation. Afterwards they proceed to the grave, near by which a Romada is erected, (a romada is a brush shed resting on poles), under which, baskets of wheat are placed. The circle completed around the grave, the women sow the wheat over it, and sprinkle it over the heads of those present. This is, that he may have bread in the next world. Then an old man advances, pulls off his blankets, or some other valuable thing, and throws it down for the beginning of the funeral pile, others follow, and soon the rush becomes general, every one throws on something; beads, blankets, saddles, and every description of personal property. Sometimes the women strip off their Tapa, and throw that on to the blazing pile, which often reaches thousands of dollars in value. This consumed, the ceremony is over. Beads, in some way, are sacred; those unconsumed in the funeral pile, are carefully gathered, and buried with the deceased.

Their mode of courtship is for the swain to serenade the damsel, and if she is agreeable, she comes out to him, and they go together to her parents; the lover then makes the family a present, according to his means, for instance a horse. There are a few who have more than one wife, but it is contrary to the habit of the people, and repugnant to their sense of right. The Pima women are proverbial for their chastity. It is against their custom to marry outside the tribe, and constant intermarriage is degenerating them physically. The Maricopas, whose habits and customs differ materially from the Pimas, are a much more robust race, and are vastly more warlike. The Pima has an old custom that compels him to return from a war party as soon as blood is shed, for the reason, he says, that as soon as the Apache knows he is in his country, there is no use following the war-path. The Pimas have a hideous habit of plastering up their heads with clay; malicious people hint that it is to kill lice, and others say it makes the hair blacker.

We were fortunate enough to see the distribution of Indian goods to both tribes, by Colonel Poston, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. A company of California Cavalry happened to be passing, and the Captain at once placed his men at Col. P.'s disposal to preserve order. The guard inclosed the open space in front of Mr. White's house, and the name of the Captain of each village, written on a card, was placed on a column of the portables, and the hardware, axes, hoes, rakes, &c.—designed for that village, was placed around it. All was read, but no business done! It was about noon before they made their appearance. Then, from one to two thousand were grouped around outside. As far as

we could see, groups were watching the proceedings, even to Casa Blanca, a mile off. The Captains were admitted inside the guard. They were fine looking, venerable men, as a whole; the Chief Antoine Azul was, perhaps, the meanest looking; there was Juan Chevariah, the great War Captain of the Maricopas, fairly weighed down by his enormous epaulettes; a grim, iron-faced man, whom one would rather have as a friend than a foe.

Col. Poston addressed these "principales" in Spanish, and they listened most respectfully to his suggestions about the necessity of increased industry, as the opening of the mines above had made a demand for their wheat, &c., and they promised to increase their productions. Each Captain was then allowed to bring in five of his young men to carry off the gifts, and the ceremony was over.

Antoine Azul brought his wife with him, and Col. P. decked her out with medals, beads, &c., intensely to her satisfaction. She is a fine looking woman; looking in fact younger than her son, Antoineto, who is a strapping Indian, got up in the most approved style of Indian dandy, his hair being colored green! This young scapegrace has several wives now.

On the whole, the people of the Territory may congratulate themselves that Col. Poston has succeeded in re-establishing the old regime at Pima, so that seed wheat can be bought, and by and by flour.

### MAILS FOR NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

The Journal of Commerce, (Kansas City), has the following timely article:

We trust that the present Congress will not adjourn, without making ample provision for an increase of mail facilities to New Mexico. That Territory had, by the census of 1860, a population of over 93,000, ranking first of all our Territories. Its productions are various and large. Thus, by the census, we find its production of copper for the year ending January 1st, 1860, to be \$415,000; flour and meal, \$374,000; amount invested in industrial establishments, over \$2,000,000; assessed value of real estate over \$7,000,000, and of personal property, nearly \$15,000,000. It ranks number ten among all the States and Territories in the number of its sheep, and its production of wheat exceeds that of either of the New England States. The annual trade of this Territory with the States, is immense and rapidly increasing. Last year it amounted to an aggregate of near 15,000,000 of pounds, valued at between two and three millions of dollars.

This rapidly developing Territory, already entitled to rank with many of the States in the Union, is now limited in mail facilities with the States, to a single weekly mail. This meagreness of supply contrasts strangely with the liberal mail facilities which Congress has bestowed upon the more northerly Territories. And yet, New Mexico outnumbers any of them in population—exceeds them in many of its productions, and is the theatre of important military operations requiring the maintenance of a large body of troops and the support of several permanent posts.

In addition to the interests of New Mexico proper, requiring additional mail facilities, there are the demands of the newly organized Territory of Arizona. Its Government is now in full operation, and the discoveries of rich and extensive deposits of the precious metals which have lately been made in that Territory, fully confirming what had long been known of its extraordinary mineral wealth, will doubtless attract to it rapidly a very large population.

In view of all these considerations, we do not see how Congress, in justice to the people of those distant, yet most important and rapidly developing portions of our great country, or the general interests of trade and territorial growth, can hesitate to establish a daily mail route from this city to Santa Fe, in place of the present weekly route.

We commend this subject to the attention of our Missouri Senators and Representatives in Congress. It is worthy of their active and pressing labors.

GOLD.—There is good reason for believing that gold was the first metal with which man became acquainted. Its peculiar properties render it the best for the purpose of being worked by a primitive people. Gold is the only metal which is used in the arts and manufactures. The process of extracting all the other metals from their matrix or ore is so tedious and difficult that without gold, it is probable our forefathers would have had no metal at all to use. We who live at this period of the world's history, can well believe how little advancement could be made in civilization without a metal of some kind. Now those qualities which we recognize as metallic, in the highest degree, are possessed by gold, and it is thus we see, even in this single instance, a proof of the Creator's wisdom, and adaptation of a means to an end. Gold, most easily worked of all the metals, the most imperishable, the most brilliant and attractive, was the first that was given to man. No other metal could have served the purpose so well as the one we find him first possessed of. No wonder gold is typified in the Scriptures as the purest metal, no wonder that it was chosen as the means (in the shape of coin) of representing the products of labor, that man should select what age after age has proved to be the most fitting thing for this purpose. As an assurance to us that the supply of gold shall be adequate to our wants, this

metal has been found in the ratio of the increase of the human family. It is diffused over the whole earth, and has acted as a stimulus to man to visit regions previously uncultivated. The wilds of Australia and California have thus been peopled in our day, in the same way that the Phoenicians peopled Old Spain or the Spanish South America, years ago.

### THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ARIZONA.

I, JOHN N. GOODWIN, having been appointed by the President of the United States, and duly qualified, as Governor of the Territory of Arizona, do hereby announce that by virtue of powers with which I am invested by an Act of the Congress of the United States, providing a temporary government for the Territory, I shall this day proceed to organize said government. The provisions of the Act, and all laws and enactments established thereby, will be enforced by the proper Territorial officers from and after this date.

A preliminary census will forthwith be taken, and thereafter the Judicial Districts will be formed and an election of members of the Legislative Assembly, and the other officers, provided by the Act, be ordered.

I invoke the aid and co-operation of all citizens of the Territory in my efforts to establish a government whereby the security of life and property will be maintained throughout its limits, and its varied resources be rapidly and successfully developed.

The seat of government will, for the present, be at or near Fort Whipple.

JOHN N. GOODWIN.

By the Governor:

RICHARD C. M'CORMICK,

Secretary of the Territory.

Navajo Springs, Arizona, Dec. 29, 1863.

### THE ORGANIC ACT.

AN ACT to provide a temporary government for the Territory of ARIZONA, and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That all that part of the present Territory of New Mexico situate west of a line running due south from the point where the southwest corner of the Territory of Colorado joins the northern boundary of the Territory of New Mexico to the southern boundary line of said Territory of New Mexico be, and the same is hereby, erected into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Arizona: Provided, that nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall be construed to prohibit the Congress of the United States from dividing said Territory or changing its boundaries in such manner and at such time as it may deem proper: Provided, further, That said government shall be maintained and continued until such time as the people residing in said Territory shall, with the consent of Congress, form a State government, republican in form, as prescribed in the Constitution of the United States, and apply for and obtain admission into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the original States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the government hereby authorized shall consist of an executive, legislative, and judicial power. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor. The legislative power shall consist of a council of nine members, and a house of representatives of eighteen. The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, to consist of three judges, and such inferior court as the legislative council may by law prescribe; there shall also be a secretary, a marshal, a district attorney, and a surveyor general for said Territory, who, together with the governor and judges of the supreme court, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the term of office for each, the manner of their appointment, and the powers, duties, and the compensation of the governor, legislative assembly, judges of the supreme court, secretary, marshal, district attorney, and surveyor general aforesaid, with their clerks, draughtsmen, deputies, and sergeant-at-arms, shall be such as are conferred upon the same officers by the act organizing the territorial government of New Mexico, which subordinate officers shall be appointed in the same manner, and not exceed in number those created by said act; and acts amendatory thereto, together with all legislative enactments of the Territory of New Mexico not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby extended to and continued in force in the said Territory of Arizona, until repealed or amended by future legislation: Provided, That no salary shall be due or paid the officers created by this act until they have entered upon the duties of their respective offices within the said Territory.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall neither be slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted; and all acts and parts of acts, either of Congress or of the Territory of New Mexico, establishing, regulating, or in any way recognizing the relation of master and slave in said Territory, are hereby repealed.

WANTED.—By a maiden lady, "a local habitation and a name." The real estate she is not particular about, so the title is good. The name she wishes to hand down to posterity.